The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
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Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
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Office over Parker & Mc[illegible] Store,
MAIN STREET, BRADFORD, PA.

R. B. STONE,
Attorney at Law.
[illegible] Store,
BRADFORD, PA.

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Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Office in Van Scoy Building, corner of Corydon and Mechanic Streets.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive mortgages for land; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wm[illegible], Dec. 25, 1875.

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BILLIARD SALOON
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SARTWELL BLOCK, SECOND FLOOR,
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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
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Convenient to Depots.

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The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the Convenience of Guests.

CABINET SHOP,
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WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

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The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
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Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
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Patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. R. SHATTUCK,
RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES & LIQUORS,
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Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Quantities less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped.

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In the Bennett House.
HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

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CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
—AND—
HOUSE MOLDINGS,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street Smethport, Pa.
B. F. WRIGHT, - - - Proprietor,
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

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Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia depots.

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ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,
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CUTLERY, &
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.
JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.
Cor. Main and Church Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.

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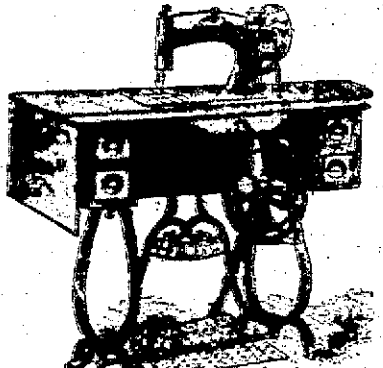
ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.



WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.
WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.
Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.
IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED,—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.
THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.
THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN
Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.
IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS ALSO THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.
WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.
EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO
White Sewing Machine Co.,
358 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

Three Fisher Maidens.

Three maidens went sailing out into the world,
Out into the world of a ballroom floor;
Each thought if her hair was most gracefully curled,
And their mothers stood watching them out from the door;
For men must work, that women may keep,
The length of their revels, lest over they weep,
And their fond mamma be scowling.

Three fathers sat up, by their ledgers so blank,
And they counted their accounts with their gray heads bent down;
And they added their bills and their checks on the bank;
And read the dread roll of the day's wrecks in town,
But men must work, but women should weep—
Though lonely his lot and his troubles deep,
The pattern pa's not growling.

Three bankrupts were posted in merciless print
In the morning *Gazette*, as the genie went down;
And their daughters went duly from frenzy to faint,
For the tragedy thrilled the *elite* of the town.
For men may work, yet women will weep,
And the sooner they're married, the sooner to sleep,
And defy the mamma and her scowling.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.

Two men sat in conversation. The cooling wind played gently with the short brown curls of the younger, while his handsome eyes and face were lighted by a bright, animated expression. "I can scarcely credit such good fortune. Are you sure there is no mistake?" he said.

"Perfectly; here are the documents. Prove your identity; prove to our satisfaction that you are Ralph Hamilton, son of John Paul Hamilton, and you are a rich man. Can you prove it?"

"I can, immediately. But this is indeed a welcome change; to spring from deep poverty to such wealth in a moment, by the death of an unknown relative, seems almost incredible. I am grateful to you, Metcalf, for your pains in so soon seeking me; also for your interest in my welfare. I have one favor only to ask in addition; that you remain silent about it. The fact of my changed circumstances need not be made known as yet. I shall not alter my style of living for awhile, but shall fulfill an engagement to become the private tutor of two small boys residing, strange to relate, in the same place where lies this new estate. In taking the property, you say I am required to assume the name of its former owner. This I will do, after a few months spent in the neighborhood as a poor teacher. I have met sad rebuffs during the days of my poverty, and I have no idea of being made a victim of some fortune hunter, so I will win some good woman for love's sake, then settle down and enjoy myself."

* * * * * * * * *

In a beautiful residence sat two ladies, Mrs. Corsair and her daughter Zoe, while a third, a niece of the elder lady, Blanche Gilmore, stood with a light hat in her hand, as though just returned from a walk. They were discussing the appearance of a new tutor who had undertaken for a time, on trial, the education of the two sons of the family. Charley, one of these boys, had just appeared, and, looking from the window, whispered:

"Now, girls, there he comes. Tell me if what I said was not true."

"Yes, indeed!" exclaimed both young ladies, as they surveyed the fine figure and handsome face approaching; and when the young man smiled pleasantly upon Charley, Blanche thought she had never seen so handsome a man, while Zoe whispered:

"If the young heir of the Bellmont property prove one-half as handsome I will be content."

A splendid estate, with a residence of almost royal magnificence, lay within sight of their pretty home, and had just, through the death of old Mr. Bellmont, a childless widower, passed into the hands of a young relative, expected soon to visit the premises. Zoe Corsair and her prudent mother had decided to appropriate both owner and estate as soon as possible after his arrival. The new tutor, Mr. Hamilton, soon became a great favorite with his pupils. Living as he did in the family, he soon became well acquainted with all, while he evidently admired the beautiful Zoe, who treated him with cool politeness. Of Blanche he saw little. She was only the poor relation, depending upon her uncle for support, therefore compelled to bear every imposition and caprice her worldly, selfish aunt and cousin saw fit to inflict. Only little enjoyment was hers; a solitary spot, a deep ravine wildly romantic and secluded, not far from her uncle's residence. Thither she went one beautiful afternoon, tripping along down the small winding path that led to the depths below. But suddenly she paused, a groan and faint call for help arresting her steps. Hastening to the spot where she judged the sufferer to be, she saw a man lying at the foot of the ravine, motionless and now quite still.

In a few moments she was beside him, and, on lifting his head from the ground, she found Mr. Hamilton, the tutor, unconscious.

Running to the stream of water, she dipped in her handkerchief, and bathed his brow.

At last he opened his eyes, and gazed long and vacantly upon her.

"Ah, yes, I remember. I did fall. I leaned over to pluck a flower, and lost my balance. But I feel better again, thanks to you for your care, and I will see if I cannot rise."

"Lean on me, Mr. Hamilton; I think I can get you up the path, if it is steep, to the road, and from thence, after a rest, home."

Slowly, yet surely, leaning on the young girl for that support he was so accustomed to give to others, he crept along, often stopping to rest, until at last the level road was gained, and from there his own room, to which a physician was soon summoned, and his limb set and bruises attended to.

Lying thus helpless upon his bed, the door partly open, to allow a circulation of air, the young man lay half dozing, when he accidentally heard the following conversation, not, of course, intended for his ears:

"A pretty piece of work this," said Mrs. Corsair, who was an intensely selfish woman. "Who is to play nurse now, I would like to know?"

"And to a miserable tutor," interrupted the equally selfish Zoe.

"I should be very glad to take charge of the poor young man, alone among strangers and sick," said Blanche; "and, if aunt is willing, I will devote my time to him."

"And neglect the sewing? There is my wrapper not finished yet."

"Do not fear, aunt," returned the same sweet voice; "I will finish that also. I can take my sewing to his room and attend to both; if not able to sew when he is awake, I will do it at night when he sleeps.

"Very well, do as you please; but, remember, that wrapper must be finished."

"Come, mother, don't bother about him any longer. The carriage waits to take us to the concert. Come on."

So saying, the unfeeling Zoe swept down stairs, followed by her mother, while a soft voice murmured by the invalid's side:

"You are not sleeping, I see. What shall I do for your relief?"

"I feel quite comfortable, thank you except a headache, caused by the sudden jar."

"Let me bathe it, then."

How soft her fingers were; how gentle her touch, and what a depth of womanly pity beamed from those large brown eyes.

About two weeks after the accident, Blanche wandered once more to her favorite resort, and seating herself at the foot of the descent, she was soon lost in a deep reverie.

"This is a charming spot, Miss Blanche," said a well known voice behind her, "and I see is a favorite of yours. Now that I know how to avoid its dangers, I also am charmed with its deep repose and picturesque beauty."

"I am glad you like it," was the reply of the young lady, as she blushed slightly when he seated himself by her side.

"But yours is the only face I have ever seen when here, and I cannot but wonder how you discovered the spot."

"One of my little pupils told me of it, and that day when I fell was my first visit. Thankful am I that you were in the habit of coming here, else I might have died alone and unmissed."

"Alone, I grant, but not unmissed, for your pupils love you."

"I would like to tell you, dear Miss Blanche, how strongly attached I have become to my tender nurse, and how much I long for her to return my devoted affection. Dearest, can you love a person occupying so humble a position as tutor to your uncle's children? If you can, and if you will allow me to present my deep love, and consent to become my wife, it will be the delight of my life to strive to make you happy." Then he drew her toward him, and their lips met.

No opposition was offered when Mr. Hamilton asked the hand of Blanche Gilmore from her uncle, all thinking that their poor relative did well, even in marrying a tutor.

In the meantime the news came that the Bellmont owner was soon to take possession of his property. One of his oddities was that on the evening of his return a large party of friends and the select neighbors were to assemble to bid him welcome. This party, as it happened, was to take place the evening before the marriage of Blanche. Cards of invitation had been left at Mr. Corsair's, and, much to the surprise and chagrin of Miss Zoe, Blanche was also remembered.

"Just as if we wanted to introduce our poor relations," she said, scornfully. "I wonder that the tutor also was not included."

The evening came. The rooms were thronged, but singular to remark, the young owner had not as yet made his appearance. The guests were received by his most intimate friends, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, and the latter, as soon as Blanche had been introduced, managed to draw her on one side, and in another moment Zoe wondered, as she saw them leave the rooms together.

About half an hour later, after all the guests had assembled, Mr. Metcalf said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Bellmont has just arrived, and in a few minutes will be pleased to meet you and introduce to all assembled the beautiful young lady who to-morrow morning will become his bride."

Scarcely had he done speaking when the young man entered the room with Blanche hanging upon his arm, her face radiant with happiness.

"Our late tutor!" cried Mrs. Corsair.

"Impossible!" cried Zoe, sinking into a chair.

"It is quite true, madam," said the young man; "and now let me hope to see you all at our wedding to-morrow."

All were present except Zoe, whose disappointment was too great to permit her to form one of the wedding party.

A Picture of Colorado Life.

The Denver (Col.) *News* tells the following story: A bad story comes from Deadwood about an old Denverite—D. Tom Smith. The writer says Tom has been behaving beastly for some time past, threatening to kill his wife and several other people in town. Recently, on a certain evening, he went into a saloon where the mayor, city marshal and two others were engaged in a game of "freeze out." He pulled off his coat, took a corner from which he could cover the players and the barkeeper, and then "pulled his gun," cocked it and held it at a present upon whoever made a motion to rise or change his position. He told them that he came in there for murder and meant murder, but they might go on with the game. The game did go on with a great deal of solemnity. The writer says: "It was probably the most solemn game of freeze out ever played in the Hills." No one of the five present wanted to be a martyr. But the city marshal kept working his chair around, and at last suddenly ducked his head and made a spring for D. Tom. At that instant the latter "turned loose" his battery. The shot passed through the crown of the marshal's hat, out through the side, through the rim, twice through the back of his coat, crossed the table and struck the marshal's late partner square in the forehead, between the eyes, where it split in two, and one-half traversed the skull in each direction, finally stopping near the temples on either side. But the marshal got Tom before he had time to pull again, and now he has gone to Yankton for confinement and trial. The man he shot is getting well. If he had been killed they say Tom would have died rather suddenly.

Perfect Faith.

A story is told of a street boy in London who had had both legs broken by a dray passing over them. He was laid away in one of the beds of the hospital to die, and another little creature of the same class was laid near by, picked up sick with famine fever. The latter was allowed to lie down by the side of the little crushed boy. He crept up to him and said: "Bobby, did you never hear about Jesus?" "No, I never heerd of him." "Bobby, I went to mission school once, and they told us that Jesus would take you to heaven when you died, and you'd never have hunger any more, and no more pain, if you axed him." "I couldn't ask such a great big gentleman as he is to do anything for me. He wouldn't stop to speak to a boy like me." "But he'll do all that if you ax him." "How can I ax him if I don't know where he lives, and how could I get there when both my legs is broke?" "Bobby, they told me at the mission school as how Jesus passes by. Teacher says he goes around. How do you know but what he might come around to this hospital this very night? You'd know him if you was to see him." "But I can't keep my eyes open. My legs feel so awful bad. Doctor says I will die." "Bobby, hold up your hand, and he'll know what you want when he passes by." They got the hand up. It drooped. Tried again. It slowly fell back. Three times he got up the little hand, only to let it fall. Bursting into tears, he said: "I give it up." "Bobby, lend me yer hand; put yer elbow on my piller; I can do without it." So one hand was propped up. And when they came in the morning the boy lay dead, his hand still held up for Jesus. You may search the world and you cannot find a grander illustration of simple trust than that of the little boy who had been to mission school but once.

Teaching the Baby.

You must take your baby just where he is now, not much more than a little animal, and educate his physical nature, so rapidly developing. For instance, he has just reached the climbing age; every chair and stool is a worry to you, and a pair of stairs is a perpetual terror. Now show him how to get up and down the stairs, how to place his feet in climbing up into chairs. Let him tumble a little; it will only make him more careful. It is but a foretaste of the hard schooling which experience gives us all our lives. Better a little fall with you close by to stop it at the right place, than a great one when you are "off guard" some day. (Remember that, too, when he is in his teens.) But, I beg of you, if you want to see him grow up active, strong limbed, and agile, do not keep his white dresses too clean, nor tie his sashes after the present uncomfortable fashion, so that he isn't conscious of any legs above the knees. Then, let him feed himself. He'll make a miserable mess of it at first, but protect him well with bib and tin tray, and he'll soon teach his spoon the way to his mouth. Let him burn his fingers some day when the stove is not very hot; he won't touch it when it would be dangerous.—*Scribner.*

A Wall street man wanted to know what is the difference between the day-rate of gold and the nitrate of silver.

Woman's Love.

As all the trees fill out with bloom,
With leaf so green and blossoms sweet,
As they destroy dark winter's gloom,
With beauty for our spirits meet,
So dawns the time when spring shall rise
To man, in selfish winter cast,
When woman's love, with glad surprise,
Shall grow like these before his eyes,
And all repining then be past,
And summer crown our lives at last.

Items of Interest.

Better be upright with poverty than unprincipled with plenty.

The weather no sooner begins to suit people than a change comes.

Drawing classes—The ancient hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Men are so desirous of being deceived that they deceive themselves.

An improved idol in a Chinese temple with pump attachment, is able to shed tears.

More people are out of employment in Nevada than has ever before been known there.

We should say the happiest man is he who can link the end of his life with its commencement.

A clergyman who was promised more than he can collect, has asked for a reduction of salary.

The bread of life is love; the salt of life is work; the sweetness of life, poetry the water of life, faith.

Men who can drive a team of horses with one hand cannot hold a No. 6 kid, with a hand in it, without trembling.

We can generally tell what a man's going to do next, when he puts the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth by mistake.

The editor of an Ohio paper publishes the names of his subscribers who pay up promptly under the head of "Legion of Honor."

The laziest man in North Troy stood on the bridge till he froze his feet, waiting for a team to come along so he could ride up the hill.

"I have no time to study grammar," says Mr. Moody. "Men are drowning and I must tell them how to be saved in whatever language I can."

In a large iron manufactory in western Pennsylvania all the heat for smelting is made by gas, which is brought in pipes from a natural well nineteen miles away.

There is an old German proverb to the effect, that a great war leaves the country with three armies—an army of cripples, an army of mourners and an army of thieves.

The asylum for worn out railroad employees will be erected by William H. Vanderbilt, on the late commodore's farm at Low Point, about twelve miles below Poughkeepsie.

When the Breton mariner puts to sea his prayer is: "Keep me, my God; my boat is so small and Thy ocean so wide." Does not this beautiful prayer truly express the condition of each of us?

"Sir," said one man to another, "beware! To-day you have kicked me. Yesterday you struck me. Day before yesterday you pulled my nose. Take care, sir, take care, or you'll rouse the sleeping lion."

A traveler in a steamboat not particularly celebrated for its celerity inquired of a gentleman who stood next him what the boat was called, upon which the latter replied: "I think, sir, it is called the regulator, for I observe all the other boats go by it."

"The trouble is, young man," said the wise old gentleman, who had been called upon for advice, "you live too high." "Yes, I presume so," replied the youth; "I live in a fifth story garret." The old gentleman saw that he had struck it wrong that time.

A Poor Law Puzzle.

Says the Toronto *Globe*: Some time ago a child which was being taken by its parents from Belleville eastward was found dead on arrival at Shannonville. An inquest was held, and the child was subsequently buried in the village. A bill for the expenses connected with the holding of the inquest and burial was presented to the council of the township of Tyendinaga, which refused to entertain it. The bill was presented to the county council of Hastings and a request made for its payment, but not acceded to. From statements made in the council it appears that the child was born in Enlver, died in Thurlham, and was buried in Tyendinaga. Who should pay the expenses caused by the death of the child is now the question, and the county solicitor has been called on to give his opinion in the premises.

A Wonderful Horse.

On the authority of a correspondent at Harwinton, Conn., the Hartford *Times* tells this story: Mr. Walter Beach, of this town, has a horse that is the very incarnation of mischief. Mr. Beach keeps the horse at present in Croton Hollow, and, one night recently, the creature untied itself, and then untied a pair of oxen in the same stable, then quietly opened the door and walked down to Wolcottville, a mile and a half, to a stable where it had been kept, opened the door and went in, and untied another horse, and coolly turned him out of the door and took his place in the familiar stall. This is an unexaggerated fact. Mr. Beach wants to sell that horse badly.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15 1877.

Who are the Partisans?

It is amusing to listen to the wailings of the democracy over what they call the partisanship of certain members of the Electoral Commission. Their tears have been copious since the Commission decided to count the electoral vote of Florida for Hayes, as it was returned by the legally constituted State authorities. It will be remembered that the leaders of the democracy in Congress, aided by a few nervous Republicans, are solely responsible for the passage of the bill creating the Commission. The great majority of the Republican party and press were solidly opposed to it. The democrats knew that Tilden's chances were exceedingly slim, and eagerly supported the Commission Bill, hoping that some fortuitous circumstance might give them the odd judge and a partisan majority of its members. Upon the first decisive vote, eight members voted favorable to Hayes and seven for Tilden. Immediately the rabble of the democracy throughout the land set up a great cry about the partisanship of the Republican members of the Commission, with added cursings upon the head of Judge Bradley, the odd member, because he voted with the majority as his judgment dictated. Does anybody suppose that we would have heard these wailings and cursings about partisanship had Florida been counted by the Commission for Tilden? If the eight Republican members are partisans, what must be thought of the seven democratic members who voted in favor of Tilden every time, and whom no one would for an instant suspect of voting any other way, no matter what the evidence or facts in the case. The democracy was only too anxious for a Commission, and the sooner they abate their cursings because its decisions does not suit their views, the more respect will the people have for them and their cause.

The following paragraph from an able exchange, furnishes an admirable supplement to our remarks above:

We sympathize with the universal wail of Mr. Tilden's friends over the apparent partisanship of some members of the Electoral Tribunal. The Florida vote was rather destructive of reverence for the High Commission, because it so precisely echoed and mirrored what we had heard and seen of the High Commissioners while yet they were simply Democratic and Republican gentlemen clad with no plenary powers to make a President. But it is not yet too late to shake off the shackles of party. If some one or more of the seven Democrats who have hitherto voted with stubborn unanimity will only be reasonable and step across the party line to the majority, the non-partisanship of the Tribunal will be demonstrated. The judicial faculty of Thurman or Bayard or the three Representatives may not be adequately developed for such a heroic adventure; but may we not cherish the hope that Justices Clifford and Field will yet trample on their party prejudices and take their stand beside the other Justices with the stern determination that the legal decision of the States, as certified by the lawful State officers, shall not be defeated by violence or fraud, that the right of the States shall be preserved and their voice in the election respected, as it has been respected in every previous election since the foundation of the Government?

Now for Louisiana.

THE House tried hard to get out of counting Florida for Hayes, but the poor fellows had to swallow the bitter pill. They die hard.

THERE is a whiskey war in progress in the wilds of Georgia. The Federal troops have met with such forcible resistance from the illicit distilleries that reinforcements have been called for. Howls about bayonet rule in the South we suppose are now in order.

THERE is now a bill before the Legislature which if passed, is destined to greatly damage the tanning interests of the whole State. Under the plea of providing protection to fish, the bill provides that no spent bark nor exhausted liquors shall be discharged from tanneries into the streams and rivers under heavy pains and penalties. The tanning interests is one of the largest and most productive of our industries, the capital invested exceeding $100-000,000, and paying out annually not less than $30,000,000 for material and labor, and we have no doubt a project calculated to do so much toward crippling it will be promptly defeated.

Florida.

(From the New York Tribune.)

It is a just decision. Florida rightfully voted for Hayes, and if it were possible to eliminate all the trickery, and fraud, and force on each side, we have no doubt it would appear that the four electors who voted for Hayes were duly chosen by the majority of lawful voters. But such an investigation is now a physical impossibility. The highest evidence that can now be obtained in regard to the actual vote of the State is the decision of its lawfully constituted Returning Board. That evidence the Tribunal has determined to accept as the highest, and its decision will undoubtedly be approved by the great multitude of citizens, Democrats and Republicans, who prayed for the establishment of such a tribunal to resolve their doubts.

In some quarters it is thought very unfortunate that this decision was reached by a vote according with the partisan preferences of the members. It is unfortunate, we grant, that not a single Democrat of the House, of the Senate, or of the Supreme Court was able to appreciate the force of the argument submitted by Messrs. Evarts, Matthews, and their associates. Nevertheless, we cannot profess surprise. When this bill was pending, the *Tribune* opposed it on the very ground that members selected after a case had been made up, would surely be chosen by the Democrats because of their known opinions on the disputed questions, and that the Republicans would virtually surrender the whole case if they did not balance the Tribunal by the selection of men whose opinions were also known. Then the issue would turn upon the selection of the fifth Judge. Human nature being what it is, nothing better was to be expected. The result proves that the Democrats did choose men whose opinions were not shaken in the slightest degree by all the strong arguments submitted in this instance. More than one of them has been considered unusually fair and honorable, but such is the force of party feeling that even those members adhered to the extreme democratic theory as to the right of Congress to set aside the decision of a state. Democratic traditions went for nothing. The palpable unfairness of accepting an illegal partisan declaration made after electors had voted, as better than a legal decision made at the time required by law, and by the board empowered by law to decide, did not move one of them. It can hardly be deemed strange that the Republican members voted with equal unanimity the other way. The weight of argument was with them; the spirit supposed to reside in the odd, to which this measure solemnly appealed, was with them. But it is now plain that if the Republicans had chosen a single member of democratic leanings in respect to the question at issue, they would have surrendered four electoral votes to which they are rightfully entitled.

The country now has a right to demand from the Democrats, whose threats and protests caused the acceptance of this measure, and whose votes made it a law, prompt and unquestionable submission to the decision. They were not willing to trust the officer charged by the Constitution with the duty of counting the votes, and at their demand their claims were refered to the unknown Judge. They have no right to talk any longer of fraud; no right to pretend that they have been wronged; in the preparation of the case they have had every advantage, and yet the decision of the Tribunal to which they agreed to submit the case is against them. As to Florida, at least, the time has come for them to acquiesce in decent silence.

THE further proceedings of the House Committees of Investigation interest the Democrats no more. David Dudley Field has retired in disgust from his bootless labor of bullying witnesses, garbling testimony, and inventing bogus telegrams, and the work of the Louisiana Committee languishes. Florida has been already abandoned as a field of investigation, and Mr. Carr, of Indiana, has bluntly suggested that since the Electoral Commission refuses to go behind State returns, there can be no further occasion to detain the members of the Louisiana Returning Board in the custody of the House. It is, no doubt, a little hard on the Democrats to have so many sackfuls of evidence, figuratively speaking, thrown out of the window. It was bad enough that they should be compelled to trample on the principles of Jefferson for the sake of clutching a partisan advantage, but to have stultified themselves for nothing is too severe a trial to the temper to render it at all surprising that it should be impossible to conceal the evidence of their chagrin.—N. Y. Times.

The latest gossip from Washington is to the effect that the venerable Senator, Simon Cameron, has been sued for breach of promise by a good-looking Treasury "girl," fair, fat and forty. She claims that not less than $50,000 will repair damages. The Senator's friends claim that the suit is brought for the purpose of levying black mail, which is no doubt true. In commenting upon this story the New York Tribune pays the following merited tribute to the venerable Senator:

This story about Simon Cameron's breach of promise is unadulterated nonsense. The venerable Senator is no such man. We have found many a fault in his past career, and may have to find many another yet. But in all our fault finding we never once saw a chance to blame him for not keeping his word. He is proud of his Scotch traits, and fidelity is the chief of them. Whatever Simon Cameron does, he does not break his promises. The widow should abate herself. She is a humbug, if not also a blackmailer. If Simon Cameron has promised to marry anybody, he is going to do it, or die in the attempt.

The Bottom has Fallen Out.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times)

Washington, Feb 8.—David Dudley Field, who was sent to Washington by Mr. Tilden for the express purpose of frightening the Louisiana witnesses into making some statement damaging to the Republican cause, has been a complete failure. For a time it seemed as if, supported by his pet witnesses Littlefield and Maddox, he was going to do great things for the great reformer, but within the past few days the lying testimony of these adventurers has been completely broken down, and by their own words they have been proved to be, indeed, what Governor Wells called them, "unmitigated liars." Mr. Field seems now to have given up the battle which he commenced with so much vigor a few days ago, and it seems to-day as if the Florida investigation was to be entirely abandoned by the democrats. Mr. Field has notified Governor Stearns, General Martin, and other witnesses, that they will not be called upon to testify until next week, and that they might not be called at all. And so David Dudley's great scheme to bully his political opponents into making capital for his party friends falls to the ground. As the counsel for the old Boss—Tweed—he was not a success, and as the legal adviser of the would be Boss—Tilden—he has been a decided failure.

Challenged Electors.

THE TWO LOUISIANA CASES—THE TILDEN OFFER OF $100,000 TO LEVISSE FOR HIS VOTE.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The case of the two Louisiana electors, Levisse and Brewster, have raised a question not presented by the case of Humphries from Florida. One was a United States Commissioner and the other a surveyor. Both were disqualified at the time of the election, but they subsequently resigned, and their resignations were accepted prior to the meeting of the Electoral College. In order to remove, if possible, any remaining doubt as to their authority to act as electors, they absented themselves from the first meeting of the Electoral College, thus causing vacancies which were filled by the other electors reappointing them. There can be no issue raised, it would seem, as to their eligibility to act when they voted. They were not then in possession of any Federal office, and their appointment to fill the vacancies which they themselves caused was in accordance with the Louisiana statute. The democrats will no doubt set up the theory that by the choice of ineligible persons the State lost two of her electoral votes. There seems to be no doctrine, however absurd, unjust, or destructive to the rights of the States, which the democratic party is not ready to advance, provided it opens a chance for gaining the missing vote for Mr. Tilden.

If Levisse's testimony before the Senate Louisiana Committee to day is to be credited, the democrats were pulling more than one string in their efforts to prevent the electoral vote of Louisiana from being given to Governor Hayes. While they were endeavoring to bribe the Returning Board, they were negotiating with Levisse to induce him to rise in the College, make a speech taking high moral grounds, and then to give his vote for Mr Tilden. According to Levisse's account, Ashur, the agent of the democrats in the transaction, began by offering him $30,000 or $40,000, and finally rose to $100,-000, beyond which he would not go. Levisse held out for $200,000, and the negotiation finally fell through. Levisse's story is that he set the figure higher than he thought could be paid, and that his purpose in the affair was only to see how far the democrats would go.

Senator Ferry's Pen.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Senator Ferry, President pro tem. of the Senate, to-day received from Montana a feather over two feet long, from a black eagle, the sender saying that he wanted him to certify the election of President with it, and asking him, in case Hayes is counted in, to use the quill part, and in case Tilden is counted in, to use the feathered end.

MR. E. W. STOUGHTON has been selected as one of the leading counsel to present the Republican case before the Electoral Commission. For this task Mr. Stoughton is admirably qualified, both from his own command of constitutional law and his thorough knowledge of the law and the facts which govern the action of the Louisiana Returning Board.

THE testimony in the Oregon case is not creditable to Nephew Pelton or Uncle Tilden. The latter is probably the first candidate for the Presidency to whom was addressed a political telegram couched in the mysterious dialect used by thieves for communicating with their pals. The telegrams, moreover, show that the Oregon trick was planned in New York, and that money was freely used. Our Democratic friends were terribly shocked by the telegrams. "Old Zack Chandler" did *not* send to Florida, but, strange to say, they regard the Oregon correspondence as of no consequence.—[New Haven Palladium.

NASBY'S faith in the Electoral Tribunal received a severe shock by the appointment of Judge Bradley. As long as there was a prospect that Judge Davis would be the fifth arbitrator, the hopes of the ex reformer for a decision favorable to Tilden were high. Now, however, his only resource is war. He finds vent for his disappointment in this plaintive way: "With Bradley on the Commishn, the Corners is clierly uv the opinyun that it is unconstooshnel. Such a thing wuz never contemplatid by the fathers, it wuz never done afore, and there ain't no precedent for it. The idee uv havin a compermise in which the Dimocrisy didn't git more than twice what they claimed is suthin new in Amerikin history. I don't appreciate it. Ef this commishn wuz to give Hayes a chance, wat hed he want it fur? He hed 185 votes, and wut is the yoose uv goin thro all this formality, onless the objeck is to hist him? When I play I want the keerds properly put up—ef I want to make a livin by work ther ain't no yoose in playin it at all. It wrenchs my moral back to acksede to a violashun uv the constooshn when we wuz to make suthin by it—but to violate that sacred instrooment, and then lose to post-offices by it, is too terrible. The Dimocrisy mite ez well prepare for war to wunst, and be done with it. I see nothing else. It is impossible that I shood live four yeers longer, and see all the offises filled with Ablishnists, and we out uv place, and hev em flaunt ther commishns in our faces and taunt us with holdin uv em by vircheo uv a commishen wich we urged."

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

— Under the proper heading we announce the important change that has taken place in the lives of our friend Cyrus E. Barrett, and Miss Mary O. Ripley. They have concluded to take up the burden of life and "jog along together." They chose wisely and well, and with the blessings of the preacher and the printer their bark is happily and auspicious ly launched. May they experience much happiness—but Cyrus, our heart is too full for utterance. Please except congratulations. We can say no more.

The Prentice Mills Burned.

(From the Era of Saturday)

Yesterday morning, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the steam lumber mills of Prentice & Co., located about half a mile above the Lewis Run Station, and seven miles from the village of Bradford were totally destroyed by fire. How the flames originated is very difficult to determine, as the men were at work in the mill up to nearly nine o'clock, at which hour everything was left in a safe condition. When the fire was first observed, shortly after midnight, the entire inside of the mill was one sheet of flame, and of course was entirely past control. As it seems scarcely possible that it could be the work of an incendiary, it is supposed that the fire must have been communicated in some manner from the boiler furnace.

The mill has been running since August last, and furnished employment to about thirty men. The loss is fully $4,000, with no insurance. The mill will be immediately built, and we have assurances from Mr. Lacey, the manager of the mill, that it will be running again in less than thirty days, as the company have a very large quantity of stock on hand which it is necessary to convert into lumber as fast as possible.

—Messrs. Ewens, Stone & Co., of this city, are interested in a thirty barrel oil well on Foster Brook, Murray farm, about a mile and a half from Tarport. Oil was reached at a depth of 1,178 feet, in what is said to be the best sand yet found. The gentlemen named, who are well-known distillers, have a lease of fifty acres of oil lands and are also interested with the Knox Brothers in a large tract of land adjoining the well. They are in luck.—Buffalo Courier.

MARRIED.

BARRETT—RIPLEY—[illegible] at the residence of Mr. Swetland, [illegible] Rev J S Lytle, Mr Cyrus Barrett to Miss [illegible] O Ripley, all of Smethport, McKean county.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and F N BURNHAM Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 22, A. D. 1877, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 26th day of Feb. 1877, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, with their rolls records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their officers appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport, Feb. 5, 1877, and the 101th year of the Independence of the United States of American. C. S. KING, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased of J. McKindrick the following goods, viz.: 1 cottage cook stove, with cooking utensils and pipe, coal-burner, No. 9; 1 heating stove with pipe, "Rocket," No. 9; 1 cherry table, 4½ ft; 1 crib; 1 clock; 11 chairs, rattan bottoms; 1 feather bed; 2 cottage bedsteads; 35 yards carpeting; 2 beds and bedding; 1 looking glass; 1 walnut picture-frames; 4 trunks; 1 writing-desk; 2 rocking-chairs, and a quantity of dishes and tinware; 2 glass lamps. I have left these goods in the possession of said McKindrick for the present, and forbid all persons from meddling with the same on account of any debts of said McKindrick.
L. BOYER.
CLERMONT, Pa., January 23, 1877. ja25-4w

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking the repeal of an Act entitled "An Act appointing Commissioners to lay out a State road from Kane to Lafayette in McKean County, Pa.
WM. FIELD.
Smethport, January 15, 1877.n12-4t

500 AGENTS WANTED to canvass for a GRAND PICTURE, 22x28 inches entitled "THE ILLUSTRATED LORD'S PRAYER." Agents are meeting with great success. For Particulars address
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BLANKS.—The following is a partial list of the various blanks constantly kept on hand at the MINER office;

Judgment Notes,
Supœnas
Summons,
Executions,
Warrants,
Attachments,
Real Estate Leases
Oil Leases,
Constable Bonds,
Plaintiffs' Affidavit and Bond,
School and Township Orders,
Constable and Collectors' sales.

WM HASKELL, use of JAMES CLARK, vs. DERRICK CLOSSHIRE } In McKean Co. Common Pleas, No 171 Sept. Term, 1875

NOTICE.—P. Ford, the Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County to distribute moneys made on Sheriff sale in the above entitled case, will be at the Prothonotary's Office, in the Court House, at Smethport, on Saturday, Feb 17, 1877, at one o clock, p. m., of said day at which time and place all persons having any claims will appear and present the same.
P FORD,
Auditor.
Smethport, Pa., Jan. 21, 1877.-to

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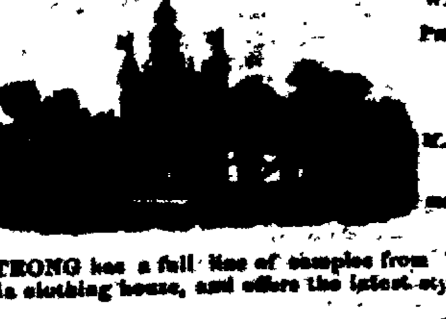

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15-461y

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

Takes effect Dec. 11 1876.
GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal.	Mail.	Local.
Clermont	6.00 p m	1.15 p m	
Wernwag		1.25	
Hamlin		1.37	
Colegrove		1.42	
Crosby		1.46	
Smethport	6.55	2.06	
Farmers Va.		2.15	
Frisbees		2.26	
Larrabees	7.28 p m	2.35 p m	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Coal.	Local.
Larrabee	11.06 a m		4.05 p m
Frisbees	11.14		4.07
Farmers Val.	11.25		4.18
Smethport	11.48		4.35
Crosby	11.57		4.50
Colegrove	12.02		4.55
Hamlin	12.06		4.59
Wernwag	12.24		5.16
Clermont	12.38 p m		5.30 p m

S. V. GODDEN, Sept.

Buffalo, N. Y. & P. R. R.

TAKES EFFECT NOVEMBER 26, '76.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7.45 A M—Mail—Arriving at Ebenezer, 7.2?; Springbrook, 7.31; Elma, 7.40; Jamison's, 7.48; Aurora, 7.52; Wales, 8.05; Holland, 8.15; Protection, 8.37; Arcade, 8.42; Yorkshire, 8.50; Machias, 9.00; Franklinville, 9.15; Ischua, 9.30; Hinsdale, 9.56; Erie Railway Junction, 10.10; Olean, 10.14; Weston's 10.22; Portville, 10.30; State Line, 10.?; Eldred, 10.51; Larabees, 11.02; Sartwell, 11.08; Turtle Point, 11.14; Port Allegany, 11.27; Liberty, 11.43; Keating, 11.55; Shippen, 12.15; Emporium, 12.30 p m. Connecting at Olean with Erie Railway trains East and West; at Larabees with McKean & Buffalo railroad; at Emporium with P. & E. railroad train West. P. & E. railroad train East leaves Emporium at 6.15 p. m., arriving at Williamsport, 11.50 p. m.; Harrisburg, 2.45 a m; Washington, 9.14 a. m.; New York, 10.35 a. m.

Leave Buffalo 4.00 p m—Olean Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.?3; Springbrook, 4.?; Elma, 5.00; Jamison's, 5.?; Aurora, 5.?; Wales, 5.21; Holland, 5.?; Protection, 5.?; Arcade, 6.15; Yorkshire, 6.25; Machias, 6.?; Franklinville, 6.5?; Ischua, 7.16; Hinsdale, 7.28; Erie Railway Junction, 7.?; Olean, 7.? p. m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Emporium 1.20 p m—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.35; Keating, 1.55; Liberty, 2.?; Port Allegany, 2.?; Turtle Point, 2.?; Sartwell, 2.37; Larabees, 2.4?; Eldred, 2.54; State Line, 3.0?; Portville, 3.1?; Weston's, 3.?; Olean, 3.?; Erie Railway Junction, 3.37; Hinsdale, 4.0?; Ischua, 4.2?; Franklinville, 4.4?; Machias, 5.0?; Yorkshire, 5.1?; Arcade, 5.2?; Protection, 5.3?; Holland, 5.4?; Wales, 5.5?; Aurora, 6.1?; Jamison's, 6.2?; Elma, 6.3?; Springbrook, 6.4?; Ebenezer, 6.45; Buffalo, 7.05 p. m. P & E railroad train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo railroad train at Larabees, and the Erie railway trains from the East and West at Olean.

Leave Olean 5.?0 a m—Arriving at Erie Railway Junction, 5.3?; Hinsdale, 5.4?; Ischua, 5.5?; Franklinville, 6.?; Machias, 6.?; Yorkshire, 6.5?; Arcade, 7.0?; Protection, 7.15; Holland, 7.27; Wales, 7.3?; Aurora, 7.4?; Jamison's 8.01; Elma, 8.0?; Springbrook, 8.16; Ebenezer, 8.2?; Buffalo, 8.4? a m.

Trains leaving Buffalo at 7.45 a m and 4.00 p m, connect with stage at Elma for Marilla; stage leaves Marilla in time to connect with trains arriving in Buffalo at 8.?0 a m and 7.05 p m.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, leaving Springville in time to connect with train arriving in Buffalo at 8.?0 a. m. and leaving Arcade for Springville after arrival of train leaving Buffalo at 4.00 p m.

McKEAN COUNTY, SS.—Notice is hereby given that Bridget P. Butler, administratrix of the estate of James Butler, deceased, has filed in the Register's office of said county, her last and final account, in said estate, and will present the same for confirmation at the next stated Orphans' Court, to be held at Smethport, on the Fourth Monday of February, A. D 1877.
Witness my hand and seal, January 26, 1877.
[L. S.] C. K. SARTWELL, Register

BENJAMIN SCOTT vs. LUCINDA J. SCOTT } IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF M'KEAN COUNTY No. [illegible], Sept. T. 1876.

THE RESPONDENT in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of said Court at Smethport, on Monday, February 26, 1877, and show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said Respondent, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
C S KING, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa. Jan 24, 1877-4t

M. L. Armstrong,
Dealer in

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Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
13-36?

Foreign Attachment

C. G. BARRETT, vs JOSEPH LEWIS. } In McKean County Common Pleas, No. 178, June Term, 1876.

And now, Jany. 22, 1877, the plaintiff enters Rule for the Prothonotary to assess damages in the judgment in this case.
W. J. MILLIKEN, Plff's Atty.

McKEAN COUNTY, SS:
C. G. Barrett, the above named Plaintiff being duly sworn, says, that there is due to him from the Defendant in the above entitled Foreign Attachment the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and [illegible] cents of the following cause of action, to wit: Defendant's promissory note dated September [illegible], for one hundred dollars and interest, the same being payable eight months from date.
C. G. BARRETT.
Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of Jan, A. D. 1877. C. K. SARTWELL, Prothy.
8158

DAVID TIBBETTS vs EFFIE TIBBETTS } IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS M'KEAN COUNTY No. 260, Sept. T 1876.

THE RESPONDENT in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of said Court at Smethport, on Monday, February 26, 1877, and show cause why he said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said Respondent, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
C S KING, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa., Jan. 24, 1877-4t

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. Whiteman, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 p. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. And Preaching at Hafner School House at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. Rose, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. O. Miller, Rector. Services on the 1st and 3d Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. P. Smith, Pastor. Mass at 9 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 P. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Fish of all kinds at J. P. Wendel's.

—The Lyceum closes with one more meeting.

—There were 532 suicides in the United States in 1876.

—The Rhode Island police tell the boys that they must either quit coasting or else coast lengthwise the State.

FISH.—J. P. Wendel has just received a large stock of fish. If you want anything in that line give him a call.

—McKean county has six prisoners in the Western Penitentiary, three of whom were sent there during last year.

—Township and borough elections next Tuesday. Get your tickets printed at the Miner Job rooms, and pay for them when you order them.

—"He's bit off more than he can chew," is a new and popular slang expression, the application of which can readily be seen in many instances.

—Every young man needs to learn how to drive a horse with one hand. If he can't do this, he might as well give up sleighriding with the girls.

—An irreverent exchange says: "Now that the Commission has put an end to David Dudley Field, Proctor Knott appears as the chairman of his own committee."

—The Methodist society of Bradford are preparing to put up a church building. With a growing church and an earnest and eloquent pastor, a convenient and commodious church building is certainly needed.

—An important change has just occurred in Pittsburg journalism. The proprietors of the Gazette have purchased the Commercial with the intention of merging the latter in their own establishment.

—The Erie Railway Company consumes about 15,000,000 feet of timber annually in the construction of its cars, trunks, etc. This large amount, including about $300,000 worth of black walnut a year, is all collected along the line of the road.

—The popularity of "James' Pills," the several kinds, seems to be increasing every week, all speak highly of them who have used them. No family should be without these valuable medicines. Sold by all druggists. 2t

—A supervisor of Delaware county has been fined $200 for non-attendance to the duties of the position. Any unlawful condition of the public highways causing delay, injury or loss may result in recovery of damages, to say nothing of the imposition of fines.

—An editor on the frontier, says an exchange, became martial, and was made captain. On parade, instead of "Two paces in front—advance!" he unconsciously exclaimed, "Cash—$2 a year in advance." He was court-martialed and sentenced to read his own papers.

—The "locals" of the Harrisburg papers are forever complaining of the scarcity of local news, and judging by the brevity and general weakness of their local columns one would suppose there was reason for complaint. But Harrisburg claims to be a city and is the State Capitol.

—The Commission recently appointed by the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York, whose duty it shall be to examine and rectify or re-establish the boundary line between the Keystone and Empire States, will proceed to examine the line about the 1st of April, and determine the extent of their operations in the performance of the task assigned them.

—A bill is before the Legislature which, if passed will spoil a good deal of the romance of life. It requires that persons contemplating matrimony shall procure a license from the clerk of the Orphan's Court before any minister or justice is empowered to perform the ceremony. There are several stringent provisions in the act and some severe penalties for neglecting or disobeying them.

—Our friend D. B. Day, who has been attending a medical university at Cincinnati for some time past, graduated a few weeks ago and has lately settled down at Kane. Dudley is an intelligent, hard-working, go-aheadative young man, with excellent judgment—qualities which ought, and doubtless will, achieve success for him in his new field of labor. He certainly has our best wishes for eminence, wealth and long life.—[Elk Democrat.

—It seems that McKean county is not to have a Coroner after all. The gentleman who was nominated by the democracy last fall, and elected only because the Republicans put up no candidate against him, failed to take out his commission within the time required by law, and there is therefore one less democratic office holder in the land. We understand that he would like to take out his commission, but it being over three months since the election, the matter is optional with the State Department.

—For additional local items see second page.

—Mrs. Partington is credited with saying that few persons nowadays suffer from suggestions of the brain.

—The following are the persons to be elected at the coming borough election, next Tuesday: One person for Burgess, one person for Assistant Burgess, Six persons for Councilmen, one person for Judge of Election, two persons for Inspectors of Election, one person for Constable, one person for Justice of the Peace, two persons for School Directors, two persons for Poor Masters, one person for Auditor.

—An exchange claims to have discovered that prompt paying subscribers enjoy a long life, and die "deeply lamented" by their friends—and the editor. From which we infer that if good subscribers do die, now and then, it is after a long while, when their ways have been ways of pleasantness and their paths the paths of peace. They pass away full of honors, and drawing "the drapery of their couch around them lay down to pleasant dreams." A newspaper receipt is a sort of insurance policy which never runs out and there is never any squabble about it in the courts. We recommend our friends to invest in the risk, satisfied that a man with a receipt in his pocket will not even slip down on the sidewalk. Just try it, for the fun of the thing.

Dentistry.

Dr. Lewis, the dentist, wishes to announce to his friends in this vicinity who may be in need of dental services, that he will be at the Wright House, in this borough on Monday, March 5th, and will remain a few days. Remember the date and call early.

Orders for Marble Work.

If any of my friends and patrons are contemplating the ordering of any marble or monumental works the present season, I would suggest that they give their orders as soon as possible. My rule is "first come, first served," and it is quite necessary that I should know as soon as possible the extent of my orders that I may make the necessary arrangements, so that all may be served promptly and satisfactorily. J. DRUM.

The Buffalo Pipe Line and Refinery.

A correspondent who knows what he is talking about writes to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser as follows:—"The preparatory work for the laying of a pipe line of four to six inches in diameter from Butler county, Pennsylvania, through Clarion and intervening counties, via Bradford, to Buffalo, is progressing as fast as men and money can do the work.—The work of surveying, locating and securing rights of way over a rough country something over 160 miles long is no easy matter, with snow three feet deep, but is now almost completed, and after that is done, pipe laying and the erection of a large refinery in the city of Buffalo will be commenced at once and pushed to completion. The P. C. L. and P. Company fully expect to be running oil to Buffalo by the 1st of July.

Eldred Items.

ELDRED, PA., February 12, 1877.

Died, at Eldred, on Thursday, the 8th inst., deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, Deborah wife of Dr F. Barden, in the 75th year of her age. The funeral took place at the house on Saturday at half-past 10 o'clock, Rev. F. D. Morris, State Line, officiating. Deceased was interred in the village burying ground. The funeral sermon will be preached in the Union Church on Sunday afternoon the 18th inst at half past two o'clock, by Rev. F. D. Morris.

A spirited revival is now taking place in the Wright school-house over the river from the village, under the supervision of Rev. A. W. Merville, assisted by Elders Topper and Moody. Quite a many conversions have already taken place and many more are hoped for before the close of the meetings.

The Quarterly meeting of the members of the Methodist Church was held in the school-house, Prentissvale, on Saturday and Sunday the 10th and 11th inst. The Rev. L. S. Crittenden, Cuba, N. Y., presided in the absence of Rev. L. D. Watson, Olean, N. Y. The meeting commenced on Saturday at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Crittenden delivered an excellent discourse to a large congregation. A prayer-meeting was held in the evening, the house being crowded. Services commenced on Sunday morning with lovefeast, prayer and another sermon by Mr. Crittenden. The meeting throughout was one of unusual interest, and was well attended.

A large congregation was present in the Union Church, Eldred, on Sunday evening last and heard an excellent sermon from the Rev. L. T. Crittenden, Cuba.

The organ in the Union Church has been dumb for a few months in consequence of no player. We were pleased to hear its tones once more, viz., on Sunday last, when Miss L Wheeler presided at the instrument. We hope she will continue on with this good work.

Every day brings with it a crowd of oil speculators to our village, leasing lands, etc., but as yet nothing has been done towards developing the territories leased, but as things now stand the situation looks favorable.

The Sherman New Sensation Troupe, consisting of tumbling, clog dancing, etc., gave an entertainment in Barden's Hall the other evening. The performance was good and the attendance fair.

Town meeting at Eldred on Tuesday the 20th. A caucus is called in Barden's Hall, Thursday evening, the 15th inst. There will be another caucus the same evening at the school house. The interest is becoming intense, and there is a prospect of a spirited contest.

VERITAS.

The Haskill Well.

At the time of going to press the drillers have about 17 feet to drill to complete their contract of 1500 feet. It is generally believed that the third sand has not yet been reached, and Mr. Haskill intends to put the hole down an additional 400 feet.

Township Election Tickets.

We are prepared to print township and borough election tickets of any kind and in any quantities desired, at short notice. First come, first served. Terms—25 cents for each candidate, cash in advance. Not a type will be lifted for anybody without cash in hand.

NOTICE.

To secure myself and save trouble and costs to both Plaintiffs and Defendants, I have determined to adhere to the following rules regarding Sheriff's Sales, to which attention is especially directed.

1.—If Plaintiffs require me to obtain description of property and improvements, the writ must be issued 28 days previous to return day; if the plaintiff furnishes description and improvements, the writ may be issued 22 days previous to return day.

2.—Parties bidding must arrange their sales upon the day of sales, or the property will be re-sold on the next day to the highest and best bidder.

3.—No deed will be acknowledged until the bid is paid and the writ returned.

4.—Parties who claim proceeds of sales on their judgments, and expect me to pay them direct, without passing through the hands of an auditor, must furnish me with a transcript from the docket previous to the sale.

5.—All parties interested are requested to remain until the sale is marked off the list.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 13, 1877.

McKean County Jail.

Extract from Report of Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.

Visited January 2, 1877. This county has a new jail, completed last season. It is a model structure, of which the citizens are justly proud. It contains twenty-four cells, all of which are amply supplied with water, and all parts of the building are kept in a tidy and neat manner by Sheriff King. The average number of prisoners confined here is about five. Three have been sent to the penitentiary during the past year. Two of them charged with burglary, and one has been tried for shooting with intent to kill, but acquitted on the ground of insanity, which was manifestly a just verdict. The prisoners are furnished good boarding by the sheriff, for which the county pays four dollars per week. The prisoners are supplied with reading matter by the sheriff. The citizens of this little county are certainly to be congratulated and commended for the spirit of progress they have manifested in the direction of the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate. A spirit which should be emulated by many of the larger and more wealthy counties of this Commonwealth.

The Lenten Season.

Of all the seasons of the Christian year, none is invested with more solemnity than that which is now being observed by a large portion of the Christian world. Lent began on Ash Wednesday, February 14th, and will close on Easter Sunday, April 1st. This interval of forty days, the six Sundays not being reckoned in the time, is supposed, by some, to be in remembrance of the Saviour's forty days' fast in the wilderness, and by others in allusion to the forty years' wandering of the Jews before they entered the promised land. Although the claim has been made that Lent was established by the Apostles, its institution is not believed to date back further than the second or third century of our era. Ash Wednesday is so called from the custom which still prevails in the Roman Catholic church of sprinkling the head with ashes as a sign of penitence. For several days preceding Ash Wednesday, the whole population in the cities of Southern Europe engage in a round of feasting and gayety, and Venice especially was formerly famous for the splendor of her carnivals. Shrove Tuesday, the last day before Lent, called by the French "Mardi gras," or fat Tuesday, is an occasion of fantastic parade in many of the Southern cities of our own land. The Roman Catholic church for the suitable observance of the time enjoins upon her members a series of regulations for their daily living, and in the Episcopal church frequent services are held to lift the affections towards the skies. Its two most suggestive days occur at the close, Good Friday and Easter.

Open the Cheese Factories Early.

Messrs. Rhodes & Servier, produce commission merchants, 26 Whitehall street, New York, send us the following. As they do a very extensive business in butter and cheese, and are thoroughly posted on the market and the future prospects, we think dairymen will do well to act promptly on the advice they give.

The low price of cheese during the fall and the favorable prospects of butter induced many to take their milk from the factories and make it into butter. It was impossible for any person at that time to realize the full extent to which this was being carried on, and it is only now, when we find the crop of butter so very excessive and the crop of cheese short, that this unwise but foolish move of the dairymen of the country begins to be fully appreciated. What is to be done to work off this large stock of butter? We answer, open the factories just as soon as there are new milch cows enough to make a cheese a day. Don't make a pound of butter for this market until the old stock is thoroughly exhausted. New cheese will be in demand this spring at remunerative prices. We therefore urge factorymen to open early. We learn that it is the intention of many to open by the 1st of March; this is a good move; the earlier the better. Keep good warm fires in your curing rooms, and market your cheese as fast as cured.

Dairymen, be as united in this as you were last fall, and you will help the commission merchants to work off the surplus butter, and will yourselves be benefitted by the prices you will receive for your cheese. The first that reaches the market will pay the largest profit to the owners. Let us see who will be first.

The Tuna Valley Oil District.

(Correspondence of the Elmira Advertiser).

The business and improvements in the Tuna Valley, where oil has recently been discovered, are very noticeable, the first for its liveliness and almost impetuosity, the second for their number and unceasing appearance. Tuna Valley is short for Tunungwant Valley, a country through which a creek of that name runs, rising in Lafayette township, McKean county, Pa., and emptying into the Allegany river near Carrollton in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. It is very likely that all along this valley, a distance of twenty-five miles, there is oil in abundance. It was first developed at Limestone by Job Moses, who, some thirteen years ago, came there to live, and who has ever since insisted that there was plenty of oil there. His patience and persistence have resulted in a great financial success for himself.

Bradford is the largest and most important point in the valley. Counting its floating population, the average number of inhabitants is 3,500. Land is selling here at $25 per foot, or leased for $5 a foot.

The Oil Exchange is one of the most important and certainly the busiest place in Bradford. It is a large two story building of wood, located in the central part of the town. It was built by the gentlemen who occupy it. They are not regularly organized as an Exchange, but are banded together as a mere society. An organization will probably be perfected some time during this spring. Those interested in it are operators and producers, who put up the buildings for their own convenience, and for the purpose of concentrating the business. The first floor, from front to rear, is divided into offices or "pens," as they are styled, not petitioned off, but separated from each other by a railing three feet or so in height, a gate swinging inward for entrance. Each one of these "pens" is about twelve feet square. The furniture consists of a safe, a desk, and two or three chairs, while the only decorations on the walls are maps of the oil producing territory. Here is transacted the most, if not all of the business of the territory in that region. Oil is bought and sold, land leased, and contracts made. It is a very busy place, and it would take many dollars to represent the transactions conducted there in one day.

The second floor of the building is used for sleeping rooms by the members of the Exchange, and the whole building is heated, lighted and cared for on a combination principle, each member contributing his share to the general fund. One may hire desk room and an office here, if he is agreeable to a majority of those already members. The association, or whatever it may be called, is a fine one in every respect, made up of those who most assuredly deserve the title of gentlemen.

THE FOSTER BROOK RAILWAY.

The lay of the oil as it might be termed, is in a north-easterly direction from Bradford towards Olean, along what is known as the Foster Brook. A proposed new three foot railway, like Captain Wood's Vest Pocket road from Bath to Hammondsport, along this valley from Bradford to Olean, is one of the many enterprises which, just now, make up the topics of conversation at the Oil Exchange, of an evening. The road can be built for $200,000, and will undoubtedly be pushed through should the oil developments in Foster Brook Valley prove as successful as those of the past two weeks. This road will unite the oil interests of Bradford and Olean, which are now quite intimately connected, for oil is developed just as fast as it can be towards the latter named place and nine wells or so are being driven along the proposed route of the railway. The Olean people feel keenly the prospect that is opening before them as being in the midst of the oil producing region and excitement reigns high there and is increasing every day.

PIPE LINES.

There are three pipe lines. The McKean County Pipe Company; the American Transfer Company, and the Olean Pipe Line. The two first mentioned ship the oil for which they contract by the Erie Railway.

The Olean Line has a reservoir or main tank at the State Line and a shipping tank at Olean. The oil is gathered in from different wells in the district with which the company have a contract to the main track, measured and credited to the owner. From thence it is pumped a distance of fourteen and a half miles to the tank at Olean, up an elevation of 968 feet to five miles or about 200 feet to the mile. The Olean tank has a capacity of 3,500 barrels. It is located some forty-five feet above the railroad. Oil flows to the tanks on the cars and it is shipped by the way of Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad. Col. J. H. Dilks is the manager of this line with his office or headquarters at Olean.

Lyceum.

On account of the election next week, the next meeting of the Lyceum is postponed for one week. The last meeting for this season will be held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27. The programme is as follows:

Essay—Mrs H Hamlin
Select Reading—Misses Mary Sartwell and Belle Bullen
Declamations—Miss Lou Eaton and Master G Van Every
Five Minutes' Speech—Allen Oviatt
Dialogue—T Richmond and D Haskill
Paper—Prof Farmer and Mrs H King
Debate—Dr B G Brown and W A Williams, Esq
Closing address by the President

Donation.

The friends of Rev. O. J. Rose will make him a donation visit, at the Baptist Parsonage, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, Feb. 28.

A cordial invitation is extended to everybody. 1c15-2t

Dealers with a reputation to lose don't put their names to statements like the following without good reason:

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 4, 1876.

I have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup since 1870. It has had the leading sale among all cough remedies from its first introduction. My customers, as they got acquainted with it, become its friends almost without exception. After this trial of six years, I can recommend its use to all in need of a cough remedy.

A. B. ARMSTRONG.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, which I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of Feb. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit:

All the following described lots of land in the Borough of Bradford, being village lots numbered 10, (improved, three store buildings, one hotel building thereon) 24, (three small dwelling houses and one shop) 17, 53, 55 and 56, (one house fourteen by twenty-four) fronting on Main and Congdon streets.

Also the lot in Bradford township known as sub-division No 378 in warrants 3316 and 3317, containing 26 and 8-10th acres.

Also the following described tract containing 19 acres more or less, bounded as follows: beginning at a post the north-west corner of lot No. 175; thence east 32 rods to post; thence south 96 rods to post in north line of lot No. 174; thence west 32 rods to post in east line of lands of D. Haines; thence south 96 rods to beginning, being the west part of lot No. 174 in warrant 3317.

Also those tracts or parcels of land on warrants 3316 and 3320 in Bradford township, described as follows: sub-division No. 140 containing 85 acres, originally articled to S P. Dikeman; the portions of sub-divisions 142 and 144 lying west of the road, containing 56 and 1-4th acres, being parts of the said lots articled to J. Menard and D. Clark, and subsequently assigned to A. O. Hunt; the portion of sub-division 139, originally articled to J. Menard, lying east of the main road, containing 9 and 8-10th acres, in all 151 acres being the lot and parts of lots known as, and adjacent to the A. O. Hunt mill lot.

Also another lot in Bradford township bounded and described as follows: beginning at a spot in the center of the Bennett Brook road at the northeast corner of land contracted by Kingsbury and Thos. O'Connor; thence west 31 and 2-10th rods to a post in east line of lands of E. F. Colegrove; thence north 58 and 9-10th rods to a post; thence south 29 degrees east by center of highway to the place of beginning, containing 5 and 7-10th acres more or less, being a part of old lot No. 222 in warrant No. 3333, [improved; two frame houses and two frame barns].

Also the several lots or tracts of land included in the following boundaries: beginning at a beech tree the northwest corner of warrant No. 4009; thence south 316 and 4-10th rods more or less to a white oak tree, the northeast corner of lot No. 388; thence west 98 rods more or less to a post, the northwest corner of land deeded to A. B. Tibbitts; thence north 78 and 2-10th rods more or less to a post, the southeast corner of lot No. 467; thence by the eastern boundary of said lot No 467, along the highway in a northerly direction to the northeast corner of said lot No 467; thence west 62 2-10th rods more or less to a post the northwest corner of lot 467; thence north 158 and 5-10th rods more or less to a post, the northwest corner of No. 471, thence west 105 and 3-10th rods more or less to the place of beginning, containing 295 and 2-10th acres more or less in warrant 4316, being sub-divisions Nos. 471, 472, 469, 470, 468 and 463.

Also two other tracts of land in the Borough of Bradford, fronting on Main street, being all the unsold portion of land lying west of village lots Nos. 54 and 57, and between Main and Corydon street, and the tract east of the railroad. Also fronting on Main street, bounded on the east and south by the Tunungwant creek and extending south to the southwest corner of 4 and 1-8th acres of land deeded to W. M. Newell by executor, [improved].

Also all that tract of land beginning at a post 20 rods south from the southwest corner of lot No. 173; thence south 75 rods more or less to a beech tree; thence west to the creek, the northwest corner of lot No 132; thence northwardly by the creek to the southwest corner of the 44 acre lot, so called, which was deeded to W. M. Bennett; thence east to the road; thence south 20 rods to the road; thence east to the bound first mentioned, containing 99 acres more or less, and being lot No. 133. [70 acres improved, 1 2 story barn and house, about 30 apple trees].

Also another tract of land described as follows, to wit: beginning at a post at the north west corner of lot 144; thence east 163 and 8-10th rods to a post; thence north 79 and 1-2 rods to a post; thence west 192 rods to a post on the creek; thence up the creek to the place of beginning, containing 79 5-10th acres being lot No. 132 in warrants No. 3316 and 3317. [about ten acres improved, one small frame house].

Also all the following described lots of land beginning at a post at the northeast corner of lands conveyed to E. F. Colegrove; thence east 48 rods to a post; thence south 31 rods to a post; thence west 42 rods to a post in center of road; thence north 23 1-2 degrees west 13 rods along center of road to a post in the east line of lands conveyed to said Colegrove; thence north 18 rods to beginning, containing 9 acres more or less, being part of lot No 222 in warrant 3306.

Also another lot of land bounded as follows: beginning at a post in the southwest corner of lands conveyed by executor to W. M. Newell; thence east 38 rods to a post in line of highway at the east corner of land owned by J. W. Brennan; thence south 60 degrees west, 27 rods to a post; thence south 32 degrees west 14 rods to a post; thence south 15 degrees west 7 rods to a post; thence west 3 and 8-10th rods to a post on the east bank of the creek; thence down the said creek by its several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing 3 and 3-10 acres on warrant No. 3306. [partly improved, 2 small frame houses].

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of A T Newell at the suit of Anna Downs use of C S Whitney.

C S KING sheriff

Sheriff's Office Smethport Pa Feb 5 1877

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, Pa., on Monday, the 26th day of Feb., A. D. 1877, at one o'clock, p. m.

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land, in Ceres township, county of McKean, bounded and described as follows to wit—On the north by lot No. 468, on the east by lot No. 454, and Keating lands on the south by Keating lands on the west by lot No. 448, it being lot No. 421 and part of warrant No 3456, of the Keating lands in said township, containing 51 acres, more or less. About 51 acres improved, 1 house, 1 shed on it; well watered.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of John Kearne and Mrs. Caroline Kearne at the suit of B. C. Gallup

CHESTER S. KING, sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb. 5, 1877

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county Pa, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of Feb. 1877, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit:

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situate in the State of Pennsylvania, township of Liberty, and county of McKean, bounded as follows, to wit—Beginning at a post the north west corner of land conveyed to R. C. Kent, lot No. 150; thence east 180 and 8-10 perches to a post corner; thence north 190 perches to the southeast corner of lot No. 139; thence west 49 perches to the southwest corner of same; thence north 23 and 1-10 perches to a post corner of land contracted to Peter Fredrick, lot No. 97; thence west 134 and 2-10 perches to a post the southwest corner of same; thence south 30 and 5-10 perches to a post corner on the east side of Portage creek; thence up the bank of said creek to the place of beginning containing 129 acres, strict measurement, be the same more or less being lots No. 95 and 138 of the allotment of Keating lands in Liberty township and part of warrant No 1312. About 70 acres improved, a good orchard, one frame barn, 2 dwelling houses thereon—excepting the portion heretofore sold from the same to Goodyear for mill purposes.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of J. N. Campbell, at the suit of J. W. Frank, use of Phebe Ann McDowell.

CHESTER S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb. 5, 1877.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate to wit: which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport at one o'clock p. m. on Monday, Feb. 26, 1877.

All that certain tract of land situated in the township of Bradford, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot No. 65 conveyed to William A. Kilpatrick; on the east by lot 103, unsold; on the south by lot No. 63, contracted to Lewis R. Vaughan, and lot No. 64, conveyed to Statira Olmsted; and on the west by lot No. 64 aforesaid, and lot No. 66, conveyed to Amelia Olmsted, containing 58 and 6-10 acres, with the usual allowance of 6 per cent for roads, &c., be the same more or less; it being lot No. 18 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, and part of warrant No. 5181, unimproved.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of A. Bishop Coates, at the suit of Bingham Trustees.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb. 5, 1877.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on Monday Feb. 26, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock p. m.

All the following lot of land, situated in the township of Keating, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, to wit: Beginning at a post in Marvin creek road, being the southwest corner of lot No. 17 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township conveyed to Cephas Post, thence along said road and the south line of said lot, south 85 deg. east 24 perches; thence along said line and road north 75 deg. east 180 and 6-10 perches to the west line of lot No. 40 of the allotment aforesaid; thence along the said line south 1 deg. west 24 and 5-10 perches; thence south 2 deg. west 81 and 5-10 perches; thence north 89½ deg. west 145 perches to the east line of lot No. 20 of the said allotment; thence along said line north 1½ deg. east 104 and 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 99 and 1-10 acres of land, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., be the same more or less, being lots Nos. 18 and 19 of the allotment of the Bingham lands aforesaid and part of warrant No. 2153. About 70 acres improved, one frame house, with wing, two frame barns, about 50 fruit trees; well watered.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of James Hussey, at the suit of B. C. Corwin and Ira Gleason executors.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb. 5, 1877.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of *Vend. Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of Feb. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit:

Situated in the township of Bradford, county of McKean, commencing at a post on the east bank of the Tunungwant creek, at the southeast corner of lot No. 117; thence east 300 rods, more or less, to a post at the southeast corner of lot No. 117; thence south 15 rods, more or less to a post at the northeast corner of lot No. 121; thence west 283 rods, more or less, to a post in the east bank of said creek, at the northwest corner of lot No. 121; thence along the said creek to the place of beginning, containing 137 and 6-10 acres, more or less, being lot No. 119 and part of warrants No. 4187. About 75 acres improved, one plank house and wing, one shed barn, one spring of water, a small orchard thereon, excepting an allowance, reserving out of this the following described piece of land, as now run and staked out, for the use, benefit and occupancy of the Buffalo & Bradford railroad company, being 100 feet in width in all places, commencing at a point in the north line of lot No. 119 and running thence in a southerly direction across said lot No. 119, containing 2 and 34-100 acres, more or less, the whole being a part of the land conveyed to D. Kingsbury by David E. Griggs and other, trustees of the United States Land Company, by deed dated November 20, A. D., 1850, and recorded in Recorder's office in and for said county of McKean, in Deed book "G," pages 275, 276 and 277.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of D. W. McKune, at the suit of C. P. McKune.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Feb. 6, 1877.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of Feb., A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situate in the township of Ceres, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at post standing 82 perches south and 78 and 4-10 perches east of the northeast corner of warrant No. 4328, and being part of said warrant, thence south 115 perches to a hemlock corner; east 118 and 6-10 perches to a sugar-tree corner; thence north 45 deg. east 42 and 5-10 perches to a hemlock corner; thence east 80 perches to a post corner; thence north 100 perches to a hemlock corner; thence west 80 perches to a post corner in the east line surveyed by Keating & Co. for William Smith; thence by said line south 15 perches to a beech corner; thence west 148 and 6-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 135 acres and 155 perches of land, being lot conveyed by Peter S. Dedrick to Benjamin Chamberlin.

ALSO, another lot in said township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner standing 24 and 7-10 perches east of the southwest corner of a lot conveyed by John Keating & Co. to Peter S. Dedrick in warrant No 4328, and being part of said warrant; thence east 50 and 5-10 perches to a basswood corner; thence south 46 perches to a birch corner; thence west 50 and 5-10 perches to a post corner; thence north 46 perches to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres and 85 perches, strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO, another lot in said township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner in the State line standing 163 perches west of the northeast corner of warrant No. 4325; thence south 163 perches to a post corner on the top of a hill; thence west 70 perches to a post corner; thence north 160 perches to a post corner on the State line; thence east by State line 70 perches to the place of beginning, containing 70 acres, strict measure, more or less, and being part of said warrant No. 4325.

ALSO, one equal undivided half a lot of land in said township, beginning at a post corner on the State line, being the northeast corner of a lot sold to John Morris; thence by the State line east 39 and 2-10 perches to a post corner; thence south 100 perches to a post corner; thence west 39 and 2-10 perches to a beech corner, being the southeast corner of the John Morris lot; thence by line of said lot north 106 perches to the place of beginning, containing 26 acres, strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO, another lot in Ceres township, aforesaid, beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 33, thence east in part by the south line of lot of F. W. Leonard, No. 36, 120 perches to the west line of G. B Gillett, 372; thence south 15 and 9-10 perches to the southwest corner of same; thence east by the south line of same 79 perches to a hemlock corner; thence south 95 and 5-10 perches to the northeast corner of the Diedrich lot, No 70; thence west 79 perches to the southeast corner of the J. C. Trumbull, lot no. 73; thence north 35 and 6-10 perches to the northeast corner of same; thence west 120 perches; thence north 77 and 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 105 and 1-10 acres, being a part of lot No. 38 of the Keating allotment in said township and part of warrant No 4328.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of H. B Smith, at the suit of Seth H. Merriman.

CHESTER S. KING.

Sheriff's Office Smethport, Pa., Feb. 5, 1877

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 26th day of Feb. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land beginning at a post on the southeast corner of land contracted to Elias Lillibridge, lot No. 64; thence north thirty degrees west 100 perches to a post the northeast corner of the same; thence north 21 and 7-10 perches to a post the southeast corner of land, contracted to Fitz James Taft, lot No. 61; thence east 41 perches to a post the northeast corner of land contracted to S. S. Steel, lot No 268; thence south thirty degrees east 188 perches to a post the northeast corner of land conveyed to Elias Shurtz, lot No 18; thence south 60 deg. west 75 perches to a hemlock the northeast corner of same; thence north 59½ degrees west 11 and 7-10 perches to a post corner; thence west 51 perches to a post corner; thence north 31½ deg. west 35 perches to a post corner; thence north 59½ deg. west 30 perches to a post the southeast corner of land conveyed to A N Lillibridge, lot No. 65; thence north 60 deg. east 45 and 9-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 102 and 4-10 acres, strict measure, be the same more or less, being lot No. 258 of the allotment of Keating lands in Liberty township and part of warrants No. 1203 and 2,150. About thirty acres improved; well watered.

ALSO, another lot in said township, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in the northeast corner of land conveyed to A N Lillibridge, lot No 63, thence south 60 deg. west 14 perches to a post corner in the south line of same; thence south 30 deg. west 100 perches to a post corner in the south line of lot No 61; thence north 60 deg. east 14 perches, to a post in the southeast corner of same; thence north 30 deg. west 100 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 8 acres and 80 square perches, strict measurement, be the same more or less, about 50 acres improved.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of James Steel and Samuel Steel, at the suit of E. B. Dolley and others.

CHESTER KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1877.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of February 1877, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situated in the township of Annin, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of D. Wadsworth's lot No. 167; thence north 96 perches to a post corner; thence east 24 perches to a post corner in the west line of lands of Weston [illegible]; thence south 96 perches to the southwest corner of lot No. 167; thence west 17 and 6-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 10 and 4-10 acres; being lot No. 168 and part of warrant No. 2163.

ALSO—All that piece, parcel or tract of land situated in the township of Annin, county of McKean, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the aforesaid lot No. 168, on the east by lands of John Holcomb, on the south by Annin creek road, on the west by Winship, containing 15 acres and being part of lot contracted to John Holcomb and part of Keating lands in said township, improved, together with one frame house, one barn and some fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of R. R. Holcomb, at the suit of Geo. F. Tubbs. C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb'y 5, 1877.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Jerry Riley's, Jr. lot, No. 224; thence south 80 perches to a beech corner; thence west 80 and 6-10 perches to a corner in the east line of Thomas Murphy's lot, No. 221; thence north 80 perches to a beech corner in the south line of said lot, No. 224; thence east 80 and 6-10th perches to the place of beginning, containing 38 acres, more or less, it being lot No. 462, and part of warrant No. 2236 in Ceres township, County of McKean. About 18 acres improved, one log house, one log barn, one small frame barn, about 30 apple trees, well watered.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of [illegible] Murphy and Pat Delany, at the suit of F. H. Arnold.

CHESTER S KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb'y 5, 1877.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pennsylvania, I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of February, 1877, at one o'clock P. M., the following property to wit:

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situated in the township of Liberty, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a large Hemlock the northeast corner of lot conveyed by John Keating & Co to Wm. N. Strobridge, in warrant No. 2041, and being part of said warrant; thence north 63 and 2-10 perches to a post; thence west [illegible] perches to a post; thence south 3 and 2-10 perches to a post; thence east 101 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 and 7-10 acres, strict measure, be the same more or less. About 20 acres improved. One board house, one log house, one shed barn, about 3 apple trees, well watered.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Lydia H. Grimes and Dana Grimes, at the suit of Lewis Stevens, use of Andrew Campbell.

CHESTER S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb'y 5, 1877.

LICENSE PETITIONS.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean county, petitions for license, as stated below, and that said applications will be presented at the February Term, 1877.

C. V. Gillis, to sell vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors, in quantities not less than one quart, with other goods and merchandise, Kane, Pa.
James Horigan, hotel, Bradford borough.
Nathan Lazarus, eating-house, Bradford borough.
Dennis O'Keefe, hotel, Tarport, Bradford township.
John A Hallock, hotel, State Line village, Bradford township.
S. G. Southerland and George McNally, hotel, Tarport, Bradford township.
Albert Pierce, eating-house, Bradford borough.
Wallace Stone, hotel, Tarport, Bradford township.
J. L. Andrews, to sell vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors, not less than one quart, with or without other goods and merchandise, Bradford borough.
F. W. Meese, hotel, Kane.
R. K. Looker, hotel, Kane.
James Drumgool, eating-house, Bradford borough.
David L. Hewett, hotel, Bradford Borough.
Ed. Mullen and T. Mullen, jr., wholesale and retail, Bradford borough.
Thomas Connally, wholesale and retail, Bradford borough.
W. L. Starkweather, hotel, Ceres township.
John Hazel, wholesale, Tarport, Bradford township.
A. Pease, hotel, Tarport, Bradford township.
Jonas Ardley, hotel, Tarport, Bradford township.
Daniel S. Baldwin and Ira Baldwin (Baldwin Bros.), hotel, Tarport, Bradford township.
Charles W. Staats, wholesale, Tarport, Bradford township.
S. P. Wright, hotel, Smethport, McKean county.
S M Bear in quantities not less than one quart with or without other goods and merchandise, Bradford borough.
N. R. Collins, wholesale, Bradford borough.
Patrick McCartan, hotel, Allen, Lafayette township.
Elias Reynolds, hotel, Tarport, Bradford township.
Ira Wagner, hotel, Bradford borough.
Paul W. [illegible], Bradford borough.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at Smethport, February 21, 1877.

[L. S.] C. K. SARTWELL, Clerk.

MCKEAN COUNTY, SS.—This is to certify that Davault Martin, administrator of the estate of John Martin, deceased, has filed, in the Register's office of said county, his last and final account, in said estate, and will present the same for confirmation at the next stated Orphans' Court, to be held in Smethport on the Fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1877.

Witness my hand and seal, January 25, A. D. 1877. [L. S.] C. H. SARTWELL, Register.

Jury and Trial Lists.

TRIAL LIST, February Term, 1877.

1—Geo E Moore *vs* F N Cook.
2—Geo Boyer *vs.* J Atwood Putnam.
3—Wm Tucker *vs.* Morris Manning.
4—Agnes King *vs.* Nancy McEnally.
5—John J. Ridgway *vs.* Charles Rife and Wm. Campbell.
6—Richmond Nichols *vs.* G N Hackett and M. Chevalier, executors.
7—B H Treat *vs.* Leroy and Wm. Dalmadge.
8—Same *vs.* Same.
8—J F Clark *et al vs.* Wm. Beardsley.
9—Delmage Bros. *vs.* C. Thomas and B. H. Treat.
10—Same *vs* B H Treat.
11—S S Moses *vs.* John M Wright.
12—P M Van Every *vs.* Pat Fitzsimmons.
13—F Prentiss *vs.* C M Glass *et al.*
14—S S Moses *vs* C S King, sheriff, and M A Lillibridge.
15—W W Richardson *vs.* C S Whitney.
16—A W Newell *vs.* R W Evans *et al.*
17—Michael Higgins *vs.* J L Adams and wife.
18—Benjamin Kingsbury *vs.* Z W Fisher.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS, February Term, 1877.

Bradford—J C Drake, Frank Davis, D D Foster.
Ceres—Harvey Bridge, Albert Clark, Geo. C Hickok, Alex. Mosier.
Hamilton—Washington Morrison, Frank Morrison.
Keating—Cyrus Barrett, R G Curtis, W S Oviatt, Leslie Paterson, Geo O Tyler.
Lafayette—F G A Ulrich, Henry Smith, Daniel Sullivan.
Liberty—R E Bellows, A C Coleman, Wm Dunbar.
Wetmore—Wm Byham, Joshua Davis.
Smethport—Geo Corwin, Roswell Sartwell.

CHESTER S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb 5, 1877.

LIST OF OYER AND TERMINER JURORS, February Term, 1877.

Annin—Charles Briggs, Moses Dellenbach.
Bradford Borough—P T Kennedy, D Kinch, J W Macky, J Moorehouse.
Bradford—Fred J Crocker, P M Fuller.
Ceres—James Biggins, Ira Peabody.
Corydon—C L Knapp, Milo Taylor.
Eldred—A R Brewer, John Cook, Omar Carpenter, E Littlefield, Waterbury Miller, John Peckham, Alson Rice, Philip Rockwell, Alonzo Shaw.
Hamlin—J W Dutcher, L B Fletcher, Davault Martin.
Keating—G P Abbey, J W North, Isaac Dartley, James A McKean, Edick Wright.
Lafayette—Isaac Foster, Cornelius Sullivan, Carlton Tuttle, W F Waltman, E J Walter.
Liberty—J J Abbey, L B Bish, E E Bard, A Eastwood, J. G. Holt, L. L. Moath, Henry McCord.
Otto—John Duke.
Smethport borough—Amos Bishop.
Wetmore—Thomas Corbett, James Gooley, W Griffiths, C V Gillis, J C James.

CHESTER S KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb. 5, 1877.

AT

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DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

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AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

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ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

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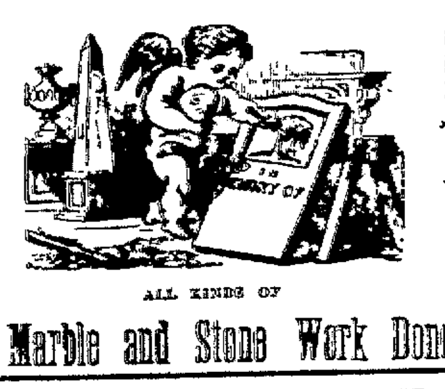

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

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SMETHPORT, PA.

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Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axel Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
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Base Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Castors,
Bell Cords,
Beef Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Felloe Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Points,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Nail, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops — Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
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Vises,
Varnish,
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THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

is the only paper published at the county seat, the largest, leading, and best paper in the county and [illegible] of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States, and it was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Senate after some discussion passed a bill reported by the committee on finance relating to public accounts, which provides that all claims against the United States which the accounting officers of the treasury, or the heads of any department or bureau, are authorized to examine and decide, shall be barred unless presented within six years from the time the same accrued.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend section eight of the Post-office Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1877, in regard to the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class, so as to fix their compensation upon the basis of stamps canceled, instead of stamps sold. Placed on the calendar.

Petitions were presented in favor of a bill granting arrears of pensions, in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the several States from disfranchising citizens on account of sex, and increasing the number of judges in the second circuit, embracing the States of Vermont, Connecticut and New York.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, reported adversely on the House bill to provide for the payment of James B. Eads for the construction of jetties at the south pass of the Mississippi river. It was placed on the calendar with the adverse report. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to pay out of any unappropriated money in the treasury $500,000 to said Eads whenever the secretary of war shall determine that that amount is due Eads by the terms of his contract, etc.

Mr. Wallace (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, in discussing the bill for a sinking fund for the Pacific railroad company to reimburse the United States government, said bonds were issued to the companies named in the bill of the Judiciary committee, amounting to about $64,-000,000. The government has paid interest on them to the amount of about $34,000,000. Of this we had been reimbursed but about $7,000,-000, leaving the amount actually advanced to date about $21,000,000. We pay for them annually about $3,800,000 in interest. The bill of the Judiciary committee proposes to reimburse us annually about $1,500,000, and even if it should be adopted we fall behind annually over $300,000, and apply nothing toward the past, while the bill of the Railroad committee provides for reimbursing but $1,700,000, and the government advances annually $2,100,000 more than it will receive if that should be adopted. The former bill comes from the Law committee, and is well considered. The question of law may be a close one, but it is better to solve our doubts in favor of repayment as soon as possible, for at the best we fall behind in payment.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, called up the bill appropriating $350,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for printing during the current fiscal year.

Mr. Anthony (Rep.), of Rhode Island, said people were constantly applying to the committee on printing for situations in the government office. The printers in that office controlled the typographical association in Washington, but he had been informed that the government printers allowed those in private offices to work for a less amount than that paid in the government office.

After further discussion the Senate refused to concur in the amendment—yeas, 20; nays, 24.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, submitted a bill providing that the whole number of passengers of Asiatic birth or descent received on board the steamers of the Pacific mail company, to be landed at any place in America, shall at no time exceed one passenger for every fifteen registered tons and on any violation of this provision, payment from this appropriation shall cease. Ordered to be printed.

The Senate considered the Indian appropriation bill, and various amendments reported by the committee on appropriations were agreed to. The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee were concurred in. The bill was read a third time and passed.

House.

Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, introduced a bill repealing all taxes on bank capital. Referred.

Mr. Foster (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to amend the Legislative Appropriation bill by striking out of the first section the paragraph which fixes the compensation of senators at $4,500. The amendment was agreed to—131 to 31. After an argument a like amendment was made in the items for salaries of members of the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President on the financial question, which was referred to the committee on ways and means. It recommends that no earlier date shall be fixed than that now provided for by law for the resumption of specie payments, but that Congress shall pass a bill authorizing the issuance of four per cent. bonds, to run for years before maturity, to be exchanged for legal tender notes, the whole amount of said bonds not to exceed $150,000,000.

Mr. Bliss (Dem.), of New York, presented a memorial of many eminent citizens of Brooklyn, asking for an appropriation for a monument over the remains of the victims of British cruelty on board the prison ships in New York harbor during the Revolutionary war.

The amendment to the Legislative Finance bill fixing the salary of senators at $5,000 was agreed to, as was like amendments in regard to the salary of members of the House. The amendments increasing the compensation of the President to $50,000 was defeated. Yeas, 47; nays, 126. The Appropriation bill was then passed.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Eden of Illinois in the chair, took up the deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Waldron (Rep.), of Michigan, said that the bill appropriated $1,417,000. The two largest appropriations were one of $500,000 for a deficiency in the navy department, and one of $217,000 appropriated for pensions to soldiers who have lost a limb.

Mr. Vance (Dem.), of Ohio, chairman of the committee on printing, offered an amendment to the Printing bill providing that after the close of the present Congress no greater price shall be paid for labor by the government printer than is paid in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He explained that he had, in conjunction with the chairman of the committee on printing of the Senate addressed a letter to the public printer in August last, advising him to adopt some such rule in the management of the printing office. If that advice had been followed, there would not now have been a dollar of deficiency in that department of the government.

Mr. Conger (Rep.), of Michigan, thought that the proposition was impracticable, and that it aimed a blow at the most faithful laborers of the government.

The amendment was adopted by yeas, 118; nays, 105, and the bill appropriating $350,000 for deficiency in the printing appropriation was passed.

Mr. Hale (Rep.), of Maine, rose to a privileged question and read a letter which had been addressed to him from J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson, stating that they were confined in a damp, dark dungeon in the cellar of the Capitol, that, by order of the Speaker, they had been transferred to a much better room, and that they had been brought back to the cell by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed. Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell in which the prisoners were confined, and had found it a damp dark room into which a gleam of sunlight could never penetrate, and which had to be illuminated by gas. The air was poisonous, and one of the prisoners, an old man over seventy years of age, lay on his bed of sickness. It was inhuman to keep them in such a room, and he therefore offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to remove the prisoners to a well lighted and well ventilated room, where their health may not be endangered.

Mr. Cox moved to refer the resolution to the special committee on the election in Louisiana, with instructions to report speedily to the House whether such a state of affairs does exist as is stated in the communication of J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson, and it was so referred.

The Electoral Tribunal.

The Electoral tribunal commenced its proceedings with the query from the presiding justice: "What is this case?" He would take the liberty of saying that it consisted of three certificates from the State of Florida, which the joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives being unable to settle had sent before that tribunal. He laid down the rules of procedure in managing the case, and Mr. David Dudley Field made the opening appeal for Tilden. He said the election in Florida on the seventh of November last was quiet and orderly, and the result of the election was a majority of votes in favor of the Tilden electors. Nevertheless a certificate comes to the tribunal in favor of Hayes. He proposed to show how this was accomplished. In his argument he rested the whole case upon the returns from Baker county, and proposed that the commission should examine into the facts concerning the throwing out of the precincts there. Mr. Tucker, who followed Mr. Field on the same side, argued that the judiciary of Florida and its Legislature were a part of the legal machinery for determining the result of elections, and that their action must therefore be taken into account.

The two speeches for the Republicans were made by Mr. Kasson and Mr. McCrary. Mr. Kasson said that the arguments of the Democrats raised three questions: First, is the commission a general canvassing board to recanvass the vote of Florida? Second, is it a national court of appeal from the board of State canvassers? Third, is it a judicial court of appeal from the State courts of Florida in *quo warranto* proceedings? The Democrats had assumed an affirmative answer to all these questions. Mr. Kasson maintained that the commission had no power to inquire how the people had voted in any State; it is not popular votes but electoral votes that Congress has power to count. If it should be held, however, that the commission could investigate the county canvass and the voting in the precincts, he would be prepared to prove frauds in the interest of the Tilden electors of the grossest description. He hastily ran over a number of counties which could be brought up to offset the single one selected by Mr. Field. Mr. McCrary followed up the argument against the power of Congress to go behind the returns, citing authorities to show that the proceedings on a writ of *quo warranto* do not invalidate the acts of a public officer done before the case is determined.

Arguments were made by Messrs. O'Conor, Merrick and Black, in behalf of the Democrats, and Stanley Matthews and Mr. Stoughton in behalf of the Republicans, on the question of going behind the Florida certificates, and admitting evidence. The most notable arguments were those of Mr. Merrick and Judge Matthews.

Mr. Merrick, in behalf of the Democratic counsel, pointed out that there were two propositions with respect to going behind a duly authenticated return of a State. One was, that the Federal government could invalidate the return, or in other words, reject a vote on its own motion, without the consent of the State. The second proposition was altogether different. It is that a State itself may undertake proceedings to invalidate the certificate of the governor. After a State, of its own will, has impeached the governor's certificate, the Federal government may go behind it. This he claimed had been done in the case of Florida, where the State had done everything in her power to overturn the Hayes certificate, and has made it the duty of the commission to complete that work. Mr. Merrick claimed that the power of counting votes, granted by the Constitution, carries the power to determine what are votes, and that this determination is the first duty of the commission.

Charles O'Conor made an offer to produce evidence before the commission, but this was objected to by Mr. Evarts.

Judge Matthews in his remarks reviewed the series of acts by which electors are appointed, asserting that the final declaration by the returning board is in the completion of the appointment. That appointment completed, cannot be set aside, except in the interval of time between the final act of appointment and the day on which, under the law, the electors perform their functions by casting their votes. The authority of the State over the electoral vote closes, he said, when the electors have voted. Whatever is done with the votes after that time is done in accordance with the Federal Constitution and Federal law. In respect to counting the votes the question is not who shall count them but how they shall be counted. The Commission had a certain discrimination, but it must be careful not to undertake a judicial examination such as is required in trying a writ of *quo warranto*, which involves going to the very bottom and ascertaining the number of legal votes cast. If the court attempted to sift the facts concerning the States submitted to them to the very bottom, how long a time would be required? He declared that this power was not conferred upon Congress. The only question for the commission to determine was, who were the *de facto* electors in Florida on the sixth day of last December.

Mr. Stoughton spoke for half an hour, following Mr. Matthews, and declared that the Florida returning board was the final authority established by the Legislature of Florida to declare who were the electors, and the tribunal had no power to go behind the appointment by the State as declared by the provisions of State law. The commission was appointed to count electoral votes and not to count the votes by which electors were elected.

Mr. Evarts made a lengthy argument, the substance of which was as follows: The only evidence for the commission to consider is that which goes to the basis of fact and record on which the governor's certificate is founded, the decision of the State canvassers. Beyond this it cannot go, for if this boundary of final determinative State action be passed, there is no limit to the investigation until it is ascertained how every man voted. If the governor's certificate is a forgery, or if it certifies to a falsehood, the commission can go back of it to the fact to be certified. That fact is the finding of the lawful canvassing authority, the State's own record of its result of the election is conclusive; there could exist no adequate power to go beyond it that would not of necessity be judicial in its nature, and no plenary judicial powers have been conferred by law upon any tribunal except those inferior to the supreme court. The commission is not a court, and has no power to adopt methods of trial for determining the rights of individuals. A *quo warranto* proceeding involves a trial by jury, and the common law interposes a barrier to the commission assuming to go into such an issue as to the alleged ineligibility of Humphreys, one of the Florida electors that has been looked into by the State canvassing board, which has examined him under oath and found him to be qualified. There is no act of Congress for ascertaining whether an elector is qualified or not. Congress cannot entertain questions of proof. If a disqualified elector passes the observation of the voters and the guards of the State law, his vote must stand unchallengeable, if the returns should show that the electors were senators or representatives in Congress, their votes would be rejected because no element of extraneous proof would be needed, but the disqualification would be a matter of ocular and personal knowledge. The instituting of *quo warranto* proceedings in a State court while duly appointed electors are performing their duties cannot affect the legality of their action; no power can touch, arrest or reverse their vote after it is sealed up and sent forward. The bottom of the system of electing a President is that the whole business shall go forward without delay, and the office be filled at the appointed time. If every step in the process can be hindered by judicial proceedings, the sovereignty of the people will be supplanted by a government of judges, and there will be no resort but that which the children of Israel had—to pray for a king.

Mr. Chas. O'Conor followed Mr. Evarts, in substance as follows:

Each house of Congress has full power to investigate the facts as to what was the actual vote of Florida. It may institute any inquiry necessary to ascertain what the result of the election was, the House of Representatives is the sole judge of whether a President has been elected, and the Senate of whether a Vice-President has been chosen; the commission is possessed of all the power in the matter invested in Congress, and may go as far in its inquiries as it thinks proper to get at the truth; to say that it is precluded from hearing evidence by lack of time is to set up the argument of convenience to screen fraud, an argument which, if valid here, would be equally valid to prevent courts of justice from acting in *quo warranto* cases; the commission can fix the limits to the inquiry, extending them only far enough to secure the ends of justice; there is no legal or constitutional barrier to its powers in this direction. It is proposed to prove by evidence that the Florida canvassing board did not act within its authority; that unless Presidential electors be held to be State officers the board had no right to deal with the returns at all, and the only evidence of their election is the county canvassers' returns; that if it be admitted that they are State officers, then under the Florida law the board's action is subject to correction by the courts of the State, and the *quo warranto* proceedings annulled its authority, therefore the time arrived when the action of the Florida electors could take effect, their lack of title was ascertained and their unlawful performance could not be carried forward after its invalidity is established. He closed by saying that there was not a person in the country, with the faculty of blushing, who could look an honest man in the face and say that the Hayes electors were fairly chosen in Florida.

After a secret session the doors were thrown open. The following is a copy of the minutes on the official record of the commission.

On motion of Mr. Justice Miller,

Ordered, That no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the president of the Senate with the different certificates, excepting such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors.

The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

On motion of Mr. Abbott:

Resolved, That in the case of Florida this commission will receive the evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, one of the persons named in certificate number one as elector.

Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—8.

Nays—Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—7.

The secretary of the commission was instructed to inform the counsel on the respective sides that the commission was prepared to hear argument on the question of the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys as an elector.

Mr. Humphreys is one of the Republican electors, and the question raised as to his eligibility is that he was, at the date of his election, a United States shipping commissioner, which is alleged to be such an office of trust and profit as to disqualify him from acting as elector, but which office, it is asserted by the Republicans, he resigned before the election.

The commission by their decision have before them in the Florida case three sets of papers, namely: First, the certificates of the Hayes electors; second, that of the Tilden electors, and third, the paper containing the record of the circuit court of Florida on the *quo warranto* and the subsequent action of the legislature of that State.

The arguments on the question of eligibility on the Democratic side were made by Judge Hoadley, of Ohio, Judge Ashbel Green, of New Jersey, and Richard T. Merrick, of Washington. Judge Hoadley insisted that the question of Humphreys' eligibility turns upon the acceptance of his resignation by Judge Woods of the United States circuit court for the district of Florida. Humphreys asserts that he resigned on the fifth of October, and that Judge Woods accepted his resignation, and designated the collector of the port of Pensacola as the proper person to fulfill the duties of the office until his successor should be appointed. At the time Humphreys' resignation was sent to Judge Woods, the latter was in Newark, Ohio, and from that point wrote to Humphreys, acknowledging the receipt of his resignation, and transmitting to him his acceptation of the same. The point made by Democratic counsel is that the appointment of shipping commissioner is made by the circuit court, that Judge Woods is not the circuit court; that the court is not held in Newark, Ohio; that the matter of resignation and the acceptation thereof has never been spread upon the record of the courts, and that the successor of Humphreys has never been appointed by the court. The other counsel on the same side discussed generally the value as evidence of the three different certificates made by the Republican and Democratic electors, and dwelt at some length upon the decision of the supreme court of that State on a mandamus case brought by Drew against Stearns and also the *quo warranto* proceedings instituted by the Democratic electors.

Judge Shellabarger and Mr. Evarts followed for the Republicans, and Mr. Merrick closed for the Democrats. Judge Shellabarger observed that the electors exercised an act of government which necessarily terminated on the day when they cast their votes. Mr. Evarts discussed the eligibility question and the question of validity in the Tilden returns.

The Florida case was formally decided by the Electoral commission after an all day debate among themselves. A resolution proposing that the Democratic electors be declared elected was voted down by a vote of 8 to 7, and a resolution declaring the Hayes electors legally elected was passed by the same vote of 8 to 7—the members voting in each case being the same as on the previous day. After a recess of an hour the decision was read and signed by the eight members who voted in its favor. The decision briefly sets forth:

First—That the commission cannot entertain evidence outside of the certificate of the governor as founded upon the determination of the board of State canvassers.

Second—That the action of a State by its legislature or court, taken after the electors had cast their votes, cannot be considered as determining who were appointed electors.

Third—The evidence presented does not show that Humphreys was a United States shipping commissioner on the seventh of November,

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Cotton:	Middling	13 @ 13
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	State: Good to Choice	6 45 @ 6 0
Wheat:	Red Western	1 50 @ 1 50
	No. 2 Milwaukee	1 43 @ 1 44
Rye:	State	88 @ 92
Barley:	State	78 @ 85
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Corn:	Mixed Western	57½ @ 59
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Straw, per cwt		75 @ 85
Hops	76's—29 @25 ......75's	10 @ 15
Pork:	Mess	17 00 @ 17 25
Lard:	City Steam	11¼ @ 11½
Fish:	Mackerel, No. 1, new	19 00 @ 23 00
	" No. 2, new	9 50 @ 10 0
	Dry Cod, per cwt	6 25 @ 6 0
	Herring, Sealed, per box	12 @ 17
Petroleum:	Crude 12 @12½ Refined	26½
Wool:	California Fleece	15 @ 30
	Texas Fleece	15 @ 28
	Australian Fleece	38 @ 41
Butter:	State	24 @ 25
	Western: Choice	22 @ 23
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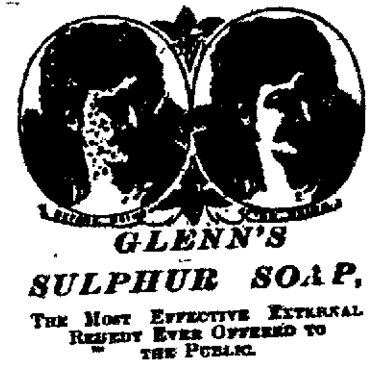

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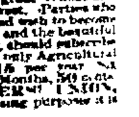

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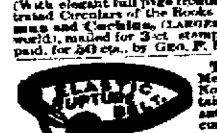

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